

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

Gazette.

No. 2. Vol. 51

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1836.

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR

DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance	\$2 50
“ Six months do	1 50
“ Three months do	1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months	3 00
“ within the year	3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

(Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.)

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ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER
OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
TO ITS PATRONS, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JAN. 1836.

[PRIZE ADDRESS.]

Borne on the rapid CAR of TIME,

Once more, DEAA PATANNS, we appear,

With homely phrase and artless rhyme,

To welcome in the NEW BOAN YEAR:

And mindful of your kindness, still

Our recollection, through good and ill,

With glowing bosom to impart

The feelings of our grateful heart.

As thoughtful on the fleeting past,

A retrospective look we cast,

We find an onward course has lain

Through changing scenes of hill and plain,

And feel, that we have had our share

Of doubts, perplexities and care.

Their task admits of little ease,

Who strive the public good to please,

For he who huts regards his own,

Can scarcely hum, or that alone;

Yet have we, in our humble way,

How well, presumption dare not say,

Endeavored to preserve, maintain,

The blessed UNION and the REIGN

OF ORDER, to support the laws,

And aid the PATRIOT CHIEF, whose aim

Has ever been his country's fame

And glory—who, exalted high,

Has watched, with an unsleeping eye,

The people's rights; calm, firm and bold,

Unawed by threats, uninfluenced by gold;

Who, when the Star of Freedom rose,

In childhood battled with her foes,

Who tamed the savage warrior's pride

In victory's ensanguined tide,

And heedless of the Lion's roar,

Drove him in terror from our shore:

That chief, whose deeds adorn the page

Of history, and who, now, when age

Has bleached his locks to silvery white,

Is ready, with a hero's might,

If needful, promptly to advance

Against the chivalry of France.

This have we done—this would we do—

So wretched objects claim our view?

Ye may have erred, for right and wrong

'o frail humanity belong.

And how, kind patrons, how have you,

Along life's pathway, journeyed through

The varied seasons? Has the soil,

With ample harvest, paid your toil?

His skilful craft and busy trade

Increased and growing profits made?

His speculation's lucky hour

Proously poured its golden shower?

Or, better far than glittering wealth,

Has you had comfort, peace and health?

If sojourn cannot wish for more

In sure, than has gone before.

But a! these blessings may not be

Received by all, in like degree;

And life of this valued earth,

Is of sparing, solid worth;

The fresh prospects of to-day,

To-morrow's tempest sweeps away;

Joy born smooth, composure flow—

'Tis born by the rocks of life;

Whence the biting endures lost;

The hales wretch is often lost

In wailing grief, or stern despair,

Who hold their gloomy empire there.

Such human life. But foolish and vain

'Tis for sojourn mortals to complain.

Mysterious Providence ordains,

Our pleasure shall be mixt with pangs;

Even WISDOM, VIRTUE, TRUTH, may not

Be shielded 'm the common lot!

Yet these, wh prudence, much avail,

And when al honest efforts fail,

Sweet HOPE humanity's last friend,

Still promises happy end;

And time, ol' JIMME, that brought us to

Our troubles, aye may bear us through.

Then, HAPPINESS pun on thy smile,

Aod grief forgo thyself awhile,

Fierce ANGER smoot thy rugged brow,

And POVER'Y look pleasant now,

And MAID and M'RON, SON and SIRE,

Draw round 'm the scial winter fire,

Aod with right go! hearty cheer,

Unito 'm hail the NEW BORN YEAR!

[SECOND BEST.]

The circling year 's closed around
Your happy homes; your patrons dear,
And New-bys at your door are found,
To welcome in the new year.

In storm or sunshine—seat or cold,
Forever true in duty's call,
Tidings we bring to young and old,
Something to please you—one am all.

Forget not, then, the piety due
To those who deal in hymn and reason,
Who never fail to think of you,
And haill each returning season.

A trifle give—tis all we ask
To cheer os on this New-Year's day;
With lighter hearts and lighter task,
We'll then pursue our toil some way.

We've told you how prosperity
And peace have crowned this favored land,
And how a generous Deity,
Rich blessings showers with liberal hand.

And of the Nation's rulers,—whether
Like faithful stewards, their power they use,
Or, rolling heaps of gold together,
The people's confidence abuse.

We've told you how the haughty France
Still hesitates to pay our debt:
They'd better try another dance,
The rascals—or we'll fight 'em yet.

We've spoke much of neighbor Texas,
Not liking well! Santa Anna's yoke
Of Centralism—Oh, how 'ould vex us,
Should Jackson play us such a joke!

Some say because they are our brothers,
Neighbors and kinsfolk, "let them die."
Although we run to help all others
When fighting for their liberty.

Like some religionists who sead
Their pious gifts to distant sinners,
And fail a helping hand to lend,
Where charity should have beginners.

Why did they leave the old Kentucky,
Missouri, or the Mississippi,
Where having patience and good luck,
We'll be rich before we die?

The spirits that their father's stirred,
The love of enterprise and glory,
The sons impelled—nor have they erred,
As we shall find in after story.

Who ever blamed the veteran Boon
For wandering forth to distant regions,
To rescue from the wild Raccoon,
These fertile fields of happy legions?

And tiring over, he wandered on
To further wilds—as on he must
With destiny.—Bright is the sun
That shines upon the Pilgrim's dust.*

We've told you how to California,
We'll yet be hurl'd on a Steam Car;
How Nashville folks will have a rail-way,
And Southerner's all busy are.

How from New York to Santa Fe,
Will only he a trip of pleasure,
To take our tea or pass the day
As business prompts—or we have leisure.

And should we choose a sea-excursion,
A steamer there might bear us o'er
Pacific's waters—a mere diversion
To China, or fair India's shore.

When was mankind of every clime
So freely mingled with his brother?
When, as in this, our favored time,
Could nations so well know each other?

When, since this rolling world had place
In ether, with its fellow stars,
So rich in blessings was our race,
So free from sanguinary wars?

When was the beautiful, so good;
And when the moral, so sublime—
When knowledge so diffus'd abroad
As now, in all the olden time?

True, there are croakers—some who say
That good at oestis only evil;
That our virtues what they may,
We are but children of the d***l.

Dishonoring him who made the whole,
And who sustains it every hour,
Of the vast universe, the soul:
The good—the great self-moving power.

Our story assumes a graver tone,
And lacks, perchance, poetic fire,
Reflection bears the spirit on;
'Tis Genius only can inspire.

For who that thinks, but soars aloft
Above this speck of Earth and Time,
And who that feels, but wishes oft,
To taste a life yet more sublime?

This globe, and other globes must be,
This life, and that to which we go;
Portions of noe eternity;
Or worthless as a puppet show.

High is the then—were gifted powers
Not only subject to the will of man,
The records of these coming fit to fill.
'T were mine with fitting verse to fill.

Time hurries on with noiseless tread,
And solemo are the warnings given
Of loved ones numbered with the dead,
To lure our willing fate to Heaven.

T'were fitting, sure, to pause and give
A passing instant to reflection,
That if we die, or if we live,
Our hearts may have a right direction.

Parent of good, who rulest the year,
Unfailing friend in trials past,
In future woes, he ever near,
And hring us near to thee at last.

*On one of the beautiful mounds so common in
Texas, lives the grand daughter of Daniel Boone,
by the name of DUST. The young Dusts—the
boys—are in a state of nature, living by hunting
and fishing, and dressing in skins and flying from
man. The daughter redeems the character of the
family, being married to one of the intelligent and
hardy sons of New England—possessing eminently
the characteristics of his countrymen—love of
order and neatness. Their house is the seat of
hospitality and kindness.

Postmaster General's Instructions to the
Agent to negotiate with the Rail
Road Companies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 31, 1835.

P. S. LOUDBOROUGH, E. Q.

Sir: It is important for the business of
the Post Office Department, that the
public mails should be transported by
the most speedy means of conveyance
which modern improvements afford. To
give them the utmost practicable degree
of usefulness, they should travel on all
the main routes by night and by day,
stopping only at the most important of
offices, and there only long enough to be
exchanged, leaving it to the ordinary
mails to supply the main as well as the
diverging and less important routes.

By liberal arrangements with the Rail
Road Companies, these objects may,
within a short period, be accomplished
on the great line running from Washingt-

ton through Baltimore and Philadelphia
to New York, and probably to Boston.

That the Rail Road Companies have
an interest in carrying travellers thro'
with all possible expedition, is abundantly
evident to every man who has witnessed
the increase of travel within the last
few years, and contemplated its causes.

No people appreciate more highly
economy in time than the people in the U.
States.

In general, when they start on their
journey, they hurry to its end in the shortest
possible time, without regard to the
dangers and discomforts which may await
them in travelling. By existing arrangements
between Washington and the North, travellers are obliged to stop in the large cities, where their tavern bills

GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
Over the land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Mention has been seen several times made by the German papers, of a speech addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the deputation or municipal body of Warsaw, upon his late visit to that city, which was only remarkable for its extreme severity and irritating character. Although these papers have not published this document, the following is said to be an authentic copy, which, from its tone and spirit, we are led to wish may be spurious:

"Gentlemen!—I know that you have wished to address me, and am acquainted with the contents of your intended address; but, to spare you from delivering falsehood, I desire that it may not be pronounced. Yes, gentlemen, it is to save you from falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish to make me believe them to be. How can I put faith in them, when you hold the same language to me on the eve of the revolution? Are you not the same persons who talked to me five and eight years ago of fidelity and devotedness, and made me the finest protégé of attachment, and yet, in a very few days after, you violated your oaths, and committed the most violent actions? The Emperor Alexander, who did more for you than an Emperor of Russia ought to have done, who heaped benefits upon you, who favored you more than his own subjects, and who rendered your nation the most flourishing and happy: the Emperor Alexander was treated with the blackest ingratitude.

You never could make yourselves contented with your most advantageous position, and, in the end, because the destroyers of your own happiness. I thus tell you the truth in order to throw a true light upon our relative position, and that you may know upon what you have to depend, for I am now seeing and speaking to you for the first time since the disturbances. Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart; I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm; I have no rancor, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshal who stands before you, fulfills my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare. "At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshal. Well, gentlemen, but what signifies these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duty and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives; either to persist in your illusions, as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects of my government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater miseries. I have raised this citadel, and I declare that on the slightest insurrection, I will cause its cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time.

From the Morning Herald of November 21st. With respect to the report that the offered mediation of England in the American affair had been refused by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, we are aware that in other respects that the French Government has apparently subjected itself to the charge of insincerity in its expressed desire for an accommodation of the question, that it only sought to demonstrate its own willingness, to avoid hostilities, in order to act upon Congress in opposition to the pugnacious President. We are aware that there being no Ambassador of the United States in France to deal with, the French Government has sought to involve minor American agents in the matter; and we know that these minor agents, penetrating the views of the French Cabinet, and determined not to commit their own Government, were not to be influenced by the ostentatious pacific professions of the Duc de Broglie. The affair had consequently resumed somewhat of its sombre aspect; but we are assured that there is still little likelihood that hostilities will really ensue.—Some interviews of M. Dupin with the King are said to relate to this subject, M. Dupin having been originally warmly opposed to concession. The change of the commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, mentioned in an article, dated Malton, 24th ult., was referred to Paris as connected with the possible occurrence of a war; but we repeat that there is little chance of such a calamity.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The political aspects of Europe are commencing to occupy much more attention in the public mind than they have lately done, and an impression has prevailed here, that in addition to the supposed disputes between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg, others have not lately run so smooth be-

tween those of St. Petersburg and Great Britain, whilst it has even been confidently advanced that a correspondence has taken place between Lords Palmerston and Durham relative to the necessity of demanding an explanation of the reply of the Czar, to the address of the Deputies of Warsaw.

From the Baltimore American.
STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship St. James, at New York, brings London papers to the 21st November.

These papers contain many speculations regarding the affairs between the United States and France, but are generally of opinion that war will not result from the present difficulties.

The London Morning Herald of Nov. 19th, contains a letter from its correspondent at Paris, which says, "The American question is, I aver, in a train of satisfactory adjustment. The British Government has offered its mediation between France and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury. The American Charge d'Affairs has not yet left town, nor will he until the 1st December; but his going or staying, although connected with the question, cannot influence it in the slightest degree.

The navigation of the Baltic was closed by ice early in November, and upwards of two hundred ships detained in the ports of that sea.

LONDON, Nov. 21.
(From the Times.)—Consuls have fluctuated of late, but improved yesterday, and closed at 612 a m. Speculators in stocks are now calculating the probabilities of war between France and America, and operating on these calculations. Their danger lies in any sudden settlement of the French and American dispute, against which they feel secure from the uncompromising character of General Jackson. General Jackson, it seems, is, throughout these operations, the party dreaded by the "bulls" and relied on by the "bears" of stock.

LONDON, Nov. 20.
The circumstances of a war insurance having been effected at Lloyd's on a French merchant vessel from Bordeaux to Sumatra, indicates that the apprehension of rupture between France and the United States is beginning to be entertained by certain persons engaged in commerce.

It was reported at the Paris Bourse, on the 18th, that Lord Palmerston had tendered the mediation of England between France and the United States, that the proposal had been deliberated upon in a council of ministers, the result of which had been to thank the British government, but to declare that the French Cabinet could not accept its interposition.

The Paris National says, that from the letter of Mr. Livingston, addressed to the Duke de Broglie before he left Paris, it appears, as was said beforehand by this journal, that the American Constitution does not admit of any other means of making satisfaction for the words of Gen. Jackson than by his modifying or explaining them in his next message to Congress, the President's speech being looked upon as that of a private individual, over which the Congress has no power. M. de Broglie, when he accepted the amendment of M. Valaze, ought to have explained to the Chambers what sort of satisfaction might be expected.—Things, therefore, have come to this point, that unless Gen. Jackson, in his next speech to Congress, explains his former words, the French Government leaves to the American the responsibility of beginning the measures of action by which it intends forcing the accomplishment of the treaty, and no one who knows Gen. Jackson can expect that he will do any thing of the kind.

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The Journal des Débats, Ministerial paper, gives the speech attributed to the Emperor of Russia to the Municipal Deputation of Warsaw, and says that many manuscript copies of it have been circulated at Vienna, Berlin and Paris, one of which it procured. It expresses strong doubts as to its authenticity, and wishes that it may not be true; it argues that, as the municipal officers of Warsaw are all nominated by the Emperor, and chosen no doubt from the Poles ... dev-

ing and holds itself ready to interfere."

The Constitutionnel sees with much pleasure the equipment of a fleet of 15 ships of the line and 18 frigates, ordered by the Government, because, although a war is not to be considered as probable with America, it is right that France should show that she is not unprepared for whatever may happen. The people of the two countries will not plunge rashly into war, and the slow forms of constitutional governments are a sure preventive of the vanity of their leaders involving the countries to the ruinous expense of a contest.

A FARM TO BE RENTED,
NEAR THE TURNPIKE BRIDGE, 6 miles from Lexington, calculated for a desirable residence, and from the advantages of creek water and pasture, affording means of making a profitable Stock Farm. Enquire at J. KEISER'S, Lexington, January 12, 1836—2-1f.

Or a good BLACKSMITH to be hired—Enquire of J. KEISER.

From the London Herald, November 19.

"The confidence prevailing with regard to the political tranquility of Europe, and the opinion that the payment of the French indemnity to the Government of the United States will be eventually made without any warlike demonstrations, has by no means diminished, and the precautionary measures which the French Government have taken to secure their few West India colonies and possessions in the Balearic Islands have created no additional alarm—no fears of any actual rupture between the two Governments.

The departure of the American Charge d'Affairs is productive of considerable annoyance to the French Cabinet, not so much on account of their fearing the consequences of either non-intercourse or war, but that it is impossible, in course of state, to dispense with preparations in the seaports, necessitating considerable expenditure. The meeting an economical Chamber of Deputies with such an item, growing out of a blunder, is by no means liked.—Chronicle.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—France is prepared to hurl defiance in the teeth of Russia; and there is not a reflecting mind in Europe which is not convinced that a war with Russia is the only thing that will firmly fix the Orleans' dynasty on the throne of France. That country can have no national interest in this matter, which is not common to England.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 13.—The hostile article of the Journal des Débats against Russia, and the relations of France with the United States, have been the subject of general conversation among speculators and seem to have checked the advance which the Funds might be expected to take from the abundance of capital in the market, and the improvements in the London Funds.—The price of Stocks has, in fact, declined.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 14, half past 4, P. M.—The articles against Russia, published by the Débats, have given rise to an idea that a coolness has arisen between the French Government and that of St. Petersburg which has produced a depression in the money market, and to this cause is attributed a slight decline that has taken place in the price of Stocks.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 18, half past four o'clock.—The funds were extremely heavy at the opening of the market, but a demand arising subsequently, the price of Stocks improved. This result is attributed to satisfactory intelligence said to have been received from the United States, and to the speech delivered by the Queen of Spain at the opening of the session of the Cortes on the 12th.

PARTS, Nov. 11, evening.—The statement of the Charge d'Affairs of America having received his passports is confirmed; in consequence, the French Charge d'Affairs will be recalled from Washington.

The impartial states, that when Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, demanded his passports, they were given to him unaccompanied by an expression of regret at his departure, or any wishes for a more pacific tone being adopted on the part of his Government.

It approves of this, since any indication of fear of the consequences of his departure would be a compromise of the national dignity. At the same time there is no fear of an immediate rupture, and the choice of a successor to the warlike Jackson will remove most of the difficulties in the way of the negotiation. However it may turn out, vague apprehensions are still caused by this affair, and it is possible that business may be seriously affected by it.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It is affirmed that a Committee of Insurance Brokers have determined, in consequence of the turn in the relations of France with the United States, that they will sign no more risques de guerre l'an under 5 per cent. for a year's navigation. This Committee is composed of the heads of several of the largest houses in the capital, who last week would not have hesitated to sign these same risks at 2 or at most 2½ per cent.

The Courier Francais intimates that there will be a war with America, and that the large fleet fitting out at Toulon, is intended to operate against us.

The Constitutionnel of 19th November, in an able article on the political relations of France, introduces the following observations:—"The American affair which has remained for so long a time in a kind of diplomatic confusion, now assumes a more serious aspect. The respective representatives of the two states have withdrawn. The official relations have ceased. Attempts made by England to bring the two Governments to an understanding are spoken of. Our Navy however is placed on a war foot-

ing and holds itself ready to interfere."

The Constitutionnel sees with much pleasure the equipment of a fleet of 15 ships of the line and 18 frigates, ordered by the Government, because, although a war is not to be considered as probable with America, it is right that France should show that she is not unprepared for whatever may happen. The people of the two countries will not plunge rashly into war, and the slow forms of constitutional governments are a sure preventive of the vanity of their leaders involving the countries to the ruinous expense of a contest.

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LEXINGTON, Jan. 7, 1836—2-1f.

CITY LICENSES.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, at their stated meeting, to be held in the Council Chamber on the first Thursday in February, 1836, will hear applications for Licenses to Taverne-keepers, Coffee, Porter and Beer-house keepers, Confectioners, Victuallers, and Retailers.

Hacks, Gigs, Drays, Wagons and Carts, plying for hire, Brokers, Hucksters, &c. within the city, will be licensed by the Clerk, (with the assent of the Mayor,) on application at his office, D. BRADFORD, Clerk of the City.

JAN. 7, 1836—2-1f.

A good BLACKSMITH to be hired—Enquire of J. KEISER.

From the London Herald, November 19.

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LEXINGTON, Jan. 7, 1836—2-1f.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THIS is a subject of vast and increasing interest to our country at large, for the spirit of improvement seems to confine itself to no particular section of the Union, and human prudence seems to be utterly incapable of defining the limits in which its action will carry this great and growing nation.

There is a lamentable deficiency of practical scientific men in our country, and the contemplated increase of pay in the army and navy will be the sure means of retaining such young men in the service as have been educated at our National Schools. The only remedy will be found in exciting our public institutions of learning to a more practical system of Education.

"The School for Civil Engineers at Georgetown, Kentucky," is the only institution, as far as our knowledge extends, in which Surveying, Civil Engineering, &c. &c. are practically and theoretically taught. The Professor of this Department was no little scandalized for having assumed in his Prospectus, that "a young man of ordinary skill in Engineering could command 1500 dollars per annum for his services." At the close of his first session in October, one young gentleman only received a certificate, upon the strength of which he immediately got \$120 per month for his services, having acquired his profession in six months, at the expense of about \$75.

When one project gives birth to a series of others, and schemes of Internal Improvement are multiplying and maturing with a rapidity and energy unknown in any age or country before, it seems difficult for many such schools to supply the increasing demand for scientific agents.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 6, 1836—2-1f.

An Ordinance,

Concerning the sale of Wood within the City of Lexington, as amended January 7, 1836.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, four Inspectors of wood, one to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January 1836, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from wagons or other vehicles, unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by one of the said Inspectors as herein after mentioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof, shall, if a free person, for each and every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5.00 and costs, and if a slave shall violate the provisions of this ordinance, the wood so bought or sold or attempted to be bought or sold shall be forfeited by judgment of the court.

The foregoing amended ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, on the 7th day of January, 1836.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Mayor.

Attest, D. BRADFORD, Clerk of the City.

Lexington, Jan. 7, 1836—2-1f.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington will meet in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of electing the following officers, for the present year, viz:

A Clerk of the City,
A City Marshal,
A City Attorney,
A City Prothonotary,
A City Collector,
A City Treasurer,
An Assessor,
A Day Watchman,
A Captain of the Night Watch, and 3 Night Watchmen.

A Clerk of the Market,
Two Weighers of the Market,
A City Surveyor,
An Inspector of Weights and Measures,
Four Inspectors of Wood, one to reside or keep his office in each ward,

A Keeper of the Grave Yard.

Candidates will leave their names with the Clerk. By order of the Board,

DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.

Lexington, Jan. 7, 1836—2-1f.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Lexington, Ky. on the 1st of January, A. D. 1836, which, if not taken

out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Lackey Martha</

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1836.

"ELAN" has been received; but as the author complains of having suffered before a good deal from the printer's hands, we will not undertake to correct the proof sheet. If he takes that trouble himself and notifies us of his intention, we will insert it next week.

TEXAS.

The subjoined letter was received by the publisher of this paper, from his brother, who embarked in the Texian expedition. It will gratify the friends of many who have "cast their lot" among those who are struggling to burst the fetters attempted to be thrown over them by a despot, to learn that they are well, and that bright prospects await them.

NACOGDOCHES, (Texas) Dec. 9th, 1835.

Dear Brother:—I now embrace the little idle time left me since my departure from Huntsville, to write you a few lines. After a march of 36 days, we arrived here on yesterday morning, and are now quartered in the old Mexican barracks. I would have written before this, sufficient to inform you of the steps I had taken, had I not been content that you had received a communication from Mr. Wm. Smith, of Huntsville, from which place I had not time after my conclusion come to this country, to write to you. We have had quite an unpleasant, but a very joyful time of it. We left Huntsville with only 18 volunteers, and our whole line now tells off from right to left, 67 effective men—well armed with muskets. A company of 36 riflemen from Louisville, under the command of Capt. James Taitlin, of Scott Co., Ky., left here yesterday evening for St. Antonio, a march which we shall be in readiness perform as soon as our baggage arrives, of 450 miles, thro' a perfect prairie and wilderness country. The whole of our company under the command of Colonel Peyton S. Wyatt, are in fine health and spirits, save two on the sick list. Patrick Doyle is with us, and other Lexington boys, viz: Butler, Stubblefield, Welsh, &c., and send their compliments to all friends.

The Cincinnati Republican says that the steamboat Wyoming, while putting off from that point, exploded her larboard boiler on Saturday last about 10 o'clock, A. M., and that it is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost.

The death of Col. Milam is confirmed by the New-Orleans Bee of the 31st ultimo, which also states that Captain Cook of that city, and two or three other brave officers were killed in storming San Antonio. Col. Milam led the charge, and was mainly instrumental in its success.

The following, extracted from the Advocate, published at Vandalia, of the 30th ult., conveys a sufficient answer to the gross misrepresentation bandied about in the Whig papers, respecting the newly-elected Senator from Illinois.

On Tuesday last General Assembly proceeded to elect a Senator, to fill the vacancy in the United States' Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. R. Kane, when, on the 12th ballot, Major-General Wm. Lee D. Ewing was elected, by a vote of 40 to 37, over Gen. James Seiple, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gen. Ewing we understand, will leave here on Sunday next for Washington. It gives us great pleasure to state, that the politics of Gen. Ewing are of the soundest kind; he will give the administration the most efficient support."

COUNTY AND CITY MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Lexington and county of Fayette, held at the Court House on Monday, January 11, 1836, on motion of John M. McCalla, Esq. James E. Davis Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Wm. R. Bradford, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was addressed by Messrs. Robert Wickliffe, Jr., Esq., Dr. W. H. Richardson, Robert Wickliffe, Sen. Esq., and Charlton Hunt, Esq. On motion of Charlton Hunt, Esq. it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, to be styled the Fayette County Committee of Internal Improvements, whose duty shall be, to adopt and carry into effect, such measures in reference to the subject of Internal Improvements, as they deem expedient for, and conducive to the interests of Fayette county.

On motion, it was
Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn. JAMES E. DAVIS, Ch'm.
W.M. R. BRADFORD, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Chairman, the Committee of Internal Improvement under the resolution in the above proceedings.

Charlton Hunt	John R. Dunlap
John Norton	Wm. Stanhope
Joseph Ficklin	Roger Quarles
Benjamin Warfield	John M. McCalla
Thomas H. Havers	M. C. Johnson
Dr. E. Hardield	Dr. W. H. Richardson
Thomas A. Russell	Charles C. Moore
Thomas Snod	Thomas H. Shely
Charles Carr	Walter Bullock
Daniel Bradford	Edwin Bryant
John Brand	James Hamilton
Dr. B. W. Dudley	J. G. McKinney
Jacob Ashton	J. S. Brown
Lewis D. Loman	Robert S. Todd
Lawler Stevens	Benjamin Graze
Samuel Fitch	R. A. Card.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, made thro' the medium of the Lexington Kentucky Gazette, the Democratic Republicans of Jessamine county assembled in Nicholasville on the 8th day of January, 1836, JAMES TROTTER was called to the chair, and SAMUEL MILLER appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Democratic State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d day of February next, to nominate Electors known to be friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to do whatever in the opinion of said Convention may be necessary for the promotion of the political interests of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

Resolved, That this meeting authorise the President to appoint an agent for the purpose of receiving the bequest, and carrying the intentions of the testator in that behalf into effect. The resolution was read and ordered to be printed.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

After a long and interesting debate on the Convention Bill, the vote was taken and the bill lost—numbers for it 48, against it 51. The subject of chief importance before the Legislature at present, is the project of a Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, S. C. The bill proposes the construc-

tion of the road from Charleston to Cincinnati, but Louisville jealous of the rivalry of that city, insists that the road will lead direct to herself.—It seems to be the opinion that a kind of compromise will take place, and that the Legislature will require it to fork at some convenient point, one branch leading to Louisville and the other to Cincinnati.

A Bill for a Turnpike from Maysville to Mt. Sterling, has been ordered to be engrossed.

The first stone of a new City was to have been laid on the 8th instant, by General Jackson on the Potowmack, opposite Washington. It is to bear his own name.

The loss of the Mexicans at San Antonio is stated to have been 300 killed, while that of the Texans was only 4 men.

The first No. of the "Philanthropist," published by James G. Birney, at New Richmond, Ohio, has come to hand. It is neatly printed—the subscription two dollars a year. We regret to find that Mr. Birney still perseveres in a cause which recent events might have taught him would, instead of bringing about the result he no doubt conscientiously labored for, do more to retard it than the most zealous abettors of the system could possibly have effected. Besides, the hostile attitude into which such a plan is likely to bring one party of the Union against the other, there are reasons which regard him personally, that lead us to wish he was embarked in some better business.

The Cincinnati Republican says that the steamboat Wyoming, while putting off from that point, exploded her larboard boiler on Saturday last about 10 o'clock, A. M., and that it is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost.

The following, extracted from the Advocate, published at Vandalia, of the 30th ult., conveys a sufficient answer to the gross misrepresentation bandied about in the Whig papers, respecting the newly-elected Senator from Illinois.

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The following, extracted from the Advocate,

Samuel Holloway, Absalom Croach, N. Welch, Alexr. Welch, jr., John Welch, John Welch, jr., Washington F. Shely, Lewis Singleton, Wm. Robards, Richard Gatewood, Dudley Baker, Hiram Stafford, Lewis Lowens, Daniel Bourne, Barney Reynolds, Wm. Reyolds, David P. Watson, Pinekney Spraggins, John Messick, John Cook, M. Rogers, James B. Birch, Joseph Wright, Henry McCabe, P. Keatley, Perry McConathy, Thomas D. Elmore, James Welch, Thos. Bryant and Burwell Featherston, be appointed delegates to represent the county of Jessamine in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 22d day of February next, to co-operate with such as may meet there from other counties, in the selection of a suitable ticket for Electors of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; and in the selection of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed for this county, whose duty it shall be to fill all vacancies that may occur.

Resolved, That Lewis Singleton, Maj.

John H. Hanly, Harrison Daniel, Dr. Jno.

L. Price and James Trotter constitute

said committee.

Resolved, That this meeting condemn the doctrine of the abolitionists.

Resolved, That the proceedings of

this meeting, after being subscribed to by the officers, be published in the Lexington

Kentucky Gazette.

JAMES TROTTER, Ch'm.

SAMUEL MILLER, See'y.

INDIAN WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, (Florida) Dec. 12, 1835.

The whole country has been thrown into a state of alarm and confusion by the hostile attitude assumed by those Indians who are averse to emigration. Some aggressions have been committed by them, and settlements and plantations have been deserted, and the inhabitants have fled in every direction. We have been kindly favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Alachua, to a friend in this city, from which we make the following extract:

"Mr. CONRAD, Dec. 8.

The Indians are doing all the mischief they can.

All the settlements about Wakobota are burnt and provisions destroyed; there has been

several encounters between the whites and Indians,

without much damage. Yesterday a party of 15 rode out to Capt. Priest's, and were attacked by

a party of Indians, and two of them wounded,

one dangerously. We are putting up a strong

picket at this place, and shall be able to defend

it if all my men are true. The country is in a deplorable state, every family having left their

homes and property and fled to some one of the

forts built by the Indians.

Measures have been taken to arm and equip the

Militia of the several Counties, and several com-

panies of the U. S. Troops, in addition to those

already stationed at Camp King, together with a

number of companies of mounted militia, are now

on their way to that station.

Arms and ammunition have arrived from Savannah at Picnicata, for the militia of this county, which will be immediately distributed, and we

shall have little to fear from them in our imme-

diate neighborhood. We are about 100 miles

from the scenes of disturbance, and the broad St.

John's between us, and if guards be stationed at

those crossing places, nothing need be apprehended.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We have just been informed that San Antonio

has fallen—that Cos and his army are taken prisoners.

The brave and intrepid Milam fell while

leading the assault!—Vicksburg Reg. Dec. 31.

THREE PRISONERS DIED IN THE HOSPITAL VIZ:

Fleming, aged about 25—native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Harris Blood, do 40—England.

Jas. McCormick, do 30—Ky.

The following is a letter from one of the

prisoners to his friend in this city:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BOONE CIRCUIT
Court Sct., NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.—
Curio's heirs &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowles, Tibbs' heirs &c. defendants, In Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spence, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs, Foushee Tibbs, Willoughby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melenor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780 Isaac Melenor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick, and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Harry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said claim witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions,

A copy aates.

CIL: CHAMBERS, c. b. c.

December 13, 1835—50-6t

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity, both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and book-sellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friend's or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise, in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, easiness will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library will be a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common size English duodecim books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

W.M. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April 22.—16-tf

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.

WILL. S. WALLER. Cash.

July 8, 1835—27-tf

WOOD CUTTERS!! WOOD CUTTERS!!

THE subscriber will give fifty cents per cord to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two miles of Lexington. Apply to

N. MCCOY,

Buc 24, 1835—51-tf Near Lexington.

FOR SALE FOR CASH, FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. Enquire at this office.

Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-tf

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band; Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonal Chinaware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splend. Sett Cut Glass Girondales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—28-tf

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an oil liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles, \$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U.S. Bank, \$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex.

Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U.S. money, and the balance full of silver change. Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

I Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 due in bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are re-collected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$2.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information as the case and contents to me, or such information as I can get them.

O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATS,

RPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.

Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

JOB GREEN,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all descriptions and prices,—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs, with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker; also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-tf

LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 27th of this present month, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and Lancaster Turnpike Road. This Farm contains 270 acres of first rate land, the one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stables, smokehouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts.

About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 10 or 12 head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years.

For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given.

A. B. MORTON.

Jan. 1, 1836.—52-tfs

WILL. VAN PEELT.

Sept 30, 1835—39-tf

The Gazette will copy the above.—Observer & Reporter.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK.

Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares.

DAVID A. SAYRE.

July 19, 1835—24-tf

WOOD CUTTERS WANTED.

FIFTY cents per cord will be given for hands to cut wood on the Rail Road. Immediate application made to

CHIS. II. WICKLIFFE,

Agent for managers Lex. Wood Company.

Dec. 18, 1835—51-tf

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 37 CENTS EACH.

UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand

for the novels of Captain Marryatt, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 27 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition:

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer.

Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.

King's Own.

Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.

Jacob Faithful.

Pacha of Many Tales.

Japhet in Search of his Father.

Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the frictions of the mails.

Postage under 100 miles 12 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark

that this is the cheapest work ever offered.

The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself.

The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper,

at a price that will at once defray competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate.

The subscriber thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue

the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another.

Not being obliged to pay for what they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those

wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished

with the Lady's Book one year, and the s.t of

Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid

Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars